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News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

LETTER FOR BRAINS

More and more schools are awarding letters, like those earned on the athletic field, for achievement in the classroom. Among such schools is Sharon Springs (Kansas) High School, which has awarded scholarship letters for the past 6 years.

To earn a letter, the student must make all A's for one semester. The plan to award letters for classroom achievement, according to Sharon Springs' Principal William Seigle, has "definitely created more interest in scholarship."

EVENT TO REMEMBER

The world celebrates a somber event this month—the 20th year since the start of World War II. It was on September 1, 1939, that Nazi German forces smashed their way into Poland. Two days later, Britain and France declared war on Germany. The United States was drawn into the global conflict when Germany's ally, Japan, attacked our Pacific bases in 1941.

WORLD TEACHER PARLEY

Educators throughout much of the world face the same 3 big problems—a shortage of teachers, lack of funds, and not enough schools. That's what teachers from more than 70 countries found out at a special meeting held in Washington, D. C., last month.

STILL THEY COME

Despite Russian threats against West Berlin over the past several months, refugees from Red East Germany have continued to pour into that city of freedom. Some 43,000 persons crossed the Iron Curtain to free Berlin in the first half of 1959, and the procession still goes on day after day.

CARS GO TO SCHOOL

Many high schools around the country have a new headache—how to find enough parking space for the growing number of cars driven by students. The National Safety Council reports that about 1 out of every 14 of the nation's 80,000,000 licensed drivers is a teen-ager—most of them students.

STRUGGLE FOR MONGOLIA

Behind the camouflage of honeyed words about friendship, Red China and the Soviet Union are seriously competing for control of the Mongolian People's Republic. So says *New York Times* correspondent Harrison Salisbury, who visited the remote Asian land astride the Soviet-Chinese border not long ago.

Mr. Salisbury points out that rivalry between Russia and China over Mongolia goes back for centuries—long before the 2 big nations came under communist rule. He predicts that the border land may well be the cause of Russian-Chinese conflict.



WILL THEIR TRIPS to each other's countries pave the way to peace, or will the globe continue to be split into hostile camps armed to the teeth?

Exchanges with Russia

Eisenhower-Khrushchev Talks Climax Period of Increasing Contacts Between World's Strongest Nations

WILL the exchange of visits by U. S. President Dwight Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev lead to better relations between the United States and Russia? Or will the cold war go on as intensely as before?

These are some of the questions being asked as the time of Mr. Khrushchev's arrival nears. After the Soviet Premier's visit here, Mr. Eisenhower is planning to visit Russia later in the fall.

The exchange of visits by the leaders of the world's 2 most powerful nations will almost surely be the biggest news story of the year. Up to this time, no Soviet Premier has ever visited America. Among U. S. Presidents, only Franklin D. Roosevelt has visited Russia. He attended the Yalta Conference during World War II.

The Eisenhower-Khrushchev visits come as the climax of a busy period in U. S.-Soviet negotiations. The past months have seen intensive diplomatic activity as well as numerous exchanges of visits on various levels.

Geneva Conference. For nearly 10 weeks this past spring and summer, the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Russia, Great Britain, and France were in session in Geneva, Switzerland. During their meetings, U. S. Secretary of State Christian

Herter and Foreign Ministers Selwyn Lloyd of Britain, Maurice Couve de Murville of France, and Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union discussed the Berlin situation and the issue of a divided Germany.

The western powers and Russia were unable to come to any agreement on these problems. In August the conference recessed without setting any date for a renewal of negotiations.

Kozlov and Nixon. Early in the summer, Soviet First Deputy Premier Frol Kozlov visited the United States. He opened a Soviet exhibition in New York, talked with President Eisenhower in Washington, and visited San Francisco, Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and a number of other cities.

In the latter part of July, U. S. Vice President Richard Nixon flew to Russia. He opened an American exhibition in Moscow, had talks with Premier Khrushchev, and visited a number of Soviet cities, including 2 in Siberia. On the way home, the Nixon party visited communist Poland.

Other exchanges. In recent months, various other exchanges have taken place. They are part of a program worked out by the United States and the Soviet Union in 1958 to promote

(Continued on page 6)

Election Contests In Opening Stage

Each Major Party Is Studying Nominees It Could Select For the Presidency

THE Presidency of the United States is regarded as one of the toughest jobs in the world. Yet there is such keen competition for this post that the 1960 U. S. political race is already stirring up interest.

National conventions to select Republican and Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency will occur next summer. Democrats are to gather in Los Angeles on July 11, and Republicans will meet in Chicago on July 25. Then, after a campaign of a little over 3 months, the nation's voters will make their choice between the parties.

Who are some of the men most frequently mentioned as possible candidates?

On the Republican side, only 2 are now regarded as prospective nominees. They are Vice President Nixon and New York's Governor Nelson Rockefeller. (President Eisenhower cannot be a candidate. The 22nd Amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1951, rules out a third term.)

Democrats most often mentioned are former Presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson and Senators Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Lyndon Johnson of Texas, John Kennedy of Massachusetts, Stuart Symington of Missouri, and Estes Kefauver of Tennessee.

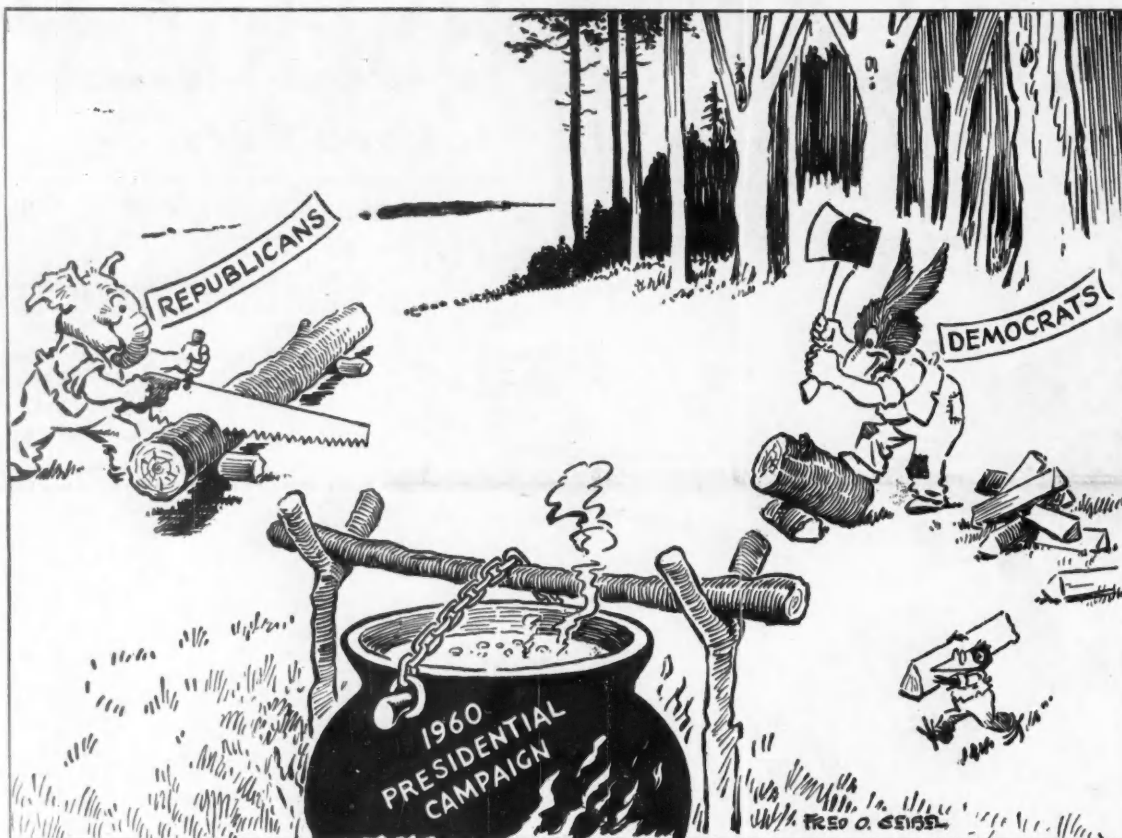
In case of a deadlock among top contenders in either party, there are various other prominent men who could be nominated. But, if the majority of observers are correct, one of the following will be our next President:

Richard Nixon, 46, of California, was a practicing attorney, a World War II Navy officer, a U. S. representative, and a senator before becoming Vice President in 1953.

In Congress, Mr. Nixon took a prominent part in efforts to expose U. S. communists. Critics say he unscrupulously "smeared" political opponents by charging that they were Red sympathizers. It is also argued that he has few strong convictions of his own, and that he merely adopts those viewpoints which seem to offer him the greatest political advantage.

Supporters reply that Nixon, while in Congress, rendered a great service by helping focus attention on subversives. They also argue: "He has been one of the most influential Vice Presidents in our country's history. He is well known in foreign lands, having visited more than 50 nations including the Soviet Union. Mr. Nixon would be a vigorous campaigner and an outstanding President."

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POLITICAL POT is already boiling, more than a year before elections, as both parties maneuver for advantages

Election Contests

(Continued from page 1)

Nelson Rockefeller, 51, a New Yorker though born in Maine, belongs to one of the nation's wealthiest families. He has held major positions in the business world, and various federal offices. He was elected governor of New York last year.

Supporters say: "Governor Rockefeller proved himself to be an able campaigner, and he has made a good start as New York's chief executive."

People who oppose his nomination as Republican Presidential candidate reply that he has had relatively little experience in high political office.

John Kennedy, 42, a Massachusetts Democrat, served in the Navy during World War II, later went to the U. S. House of Representatives, and won a Senate seat in 1952.

Senator Kennedy has given much attention to labor legislation. Supporters argue that his recommendations in this field have been well balanced, and that he is a sound thinker on a wide range of national and foreign problems. Critics, meanwhile, raise various points against him. For example, some think his proposals on labor are too favorable toward unions, and others say they aren't favorable enough.

If nominated and elected, Mr. Kennedy will be the nation's first Roman Catholic President. Opinions differ on how his church affiliation might affect his strength as a candidate.

Hubert Humphrey, 48, is a Minnesota resident though born in South Dakota. He became mayor of Minneapolis in 1945, and was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1948.

Senator Humphrey, a Democrat, believes that the federal government should play an active role in our nation's economic life, and in the protection of minority groups' interests. He is an outspoken advocate of economic aid to friendly nations.

Since many Democrats sharply disagree with his views on various topics, critics fear that he could not—as a candidate—gain wholehearted backing from all wings of his party.

Supporters argue that Humphrey would wage a forceful campaign and thus win large numbers of votes. They believe he would give the nation sound leadership if elected President.

Lyndon Johnson, 51, of Texas, went to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1937 and to the Senate in 1949. He has been Senate Democratic floor leader since January 1953.

Senator Johnson is known for his ability to secure compromise agreements among conflicting groups of lawmakers. Friends argue that this ability would help him win the Democrats' undivided support in the 1960 campaign, and would make him an excellent President.

Certain critics in Mr. Johnson's party, though, feel that he has been too interested in getting along peacefully with the Eisenhower Administration, and that he hasn't sought to work out a bold Democratic program of legislation in Congress this year.

Stuart Symington, 58, is now a Missourian but was born in Massachusetts. He has been a businessman, and was Secretary of the Air Force from 1947 to 1950. In 1953 he entered the Senate, where he has taken special interest in defense matters.

Opponents argue that Mr. Symington, a Democrat, has attacked the Eisenhower Administration's defense policies mainly for political reasons. Supporters deny this charge, and in-

sist that he would be an excellent choice for the Presidency at a time when defense is a major problem.

Stevenson & Kefauver. Adlai Stevenson, 59, who was the Democratic candidate in 1952 and 1956, says he does not want to run for the Presidency next year. Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, 56, says that his main interest is in re-election to the U. S. Senate. It is possible, however, that either man might be persuaded to change his mind and to become the Democratic nominee.

What are some of the leading issues for the 1960 Presidential battle?

Military strength is one of them. Many Democratic leaders contend that America's defenses are inadequate, and that our country hasn't been making rapid enough progress in the missile race with the Soviet Union. They argue that the Republicans, under President Eisenhower, have shown more interest in economizing than in providing strong enough armed forces.

Mr. Eisenhower and other Republicans reply that Russia got a head start on missile development during the Administration of President Truman, a Democrat, and that we are now doing "an extraordinary job in catching up." Also, GOP leaders say, Democratically controlled Congresses have in some cases granted the President less money for defense than he has sought.

Foreign policy. Republicans point out that the Korean War was brought to an end in 1953, shortly after Dwight Eisenhower became President, and that the world has seen no prolonged

conflicts since that time. They say that President Eisenhower, the late John Foster Dulles, and other GOP leaders deserve credit for this fact.

Democrats reply: "Little has been accomplished toward making certain that peace will endure. Moreover, the Republican Administration is responsible for some serious foreign-policy blunders. These have strengthened the communists' position in various regions including the Middle East, and have sometimes badly strained America's relationship with her allies."

Future events such as the forthcoming exchange of visits between President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Khrushchev will help shape the 2 parties' arguments.

Labor. Congressional probes have uncovered many details about racketeering in unions and industry. There has been widespread agreement on the need for new laws to help correct this situation, and some measures on the subject are pending in Congress as we go to press.

Democratic and Republican leaders, however, have been in conflict as to what kind of legislation should be adopted. According to certain Democrats, the GOP wants to use the "racketeer" issue as an excuse for enacting measures that would hinder unions in their dealings with management. Republicans deny this charge, and argue that many Democrats are failing to deal courageously with abuses which harm honest union members as well as the general public.

Farm surpluses constitute one of our toughest national problems. Uncle Sam has about 9 billion dollars invested in surplus farm commodities.

Our government restricts the amount of land that is devoted to various crops, but this program hasn't succeeded in curbing overproduction. The farmers—with modern agricultural methods—have been rapidly increasing the amount they raise on each acre of ground.

President Eisenhower and his Secretary of Agriculture—Ezra Taft Benson—feel that the government should reduce the levels at which it now supports, or guarantees, the prices of wheat and various other surplus products. If such action were taken, they believe, many farmers would switch over to different kinds of crops.

Democrats, who are now in control of Congress, have generally opposed lowering the price-support levels. They think such a reduction would impose a hardship on farmers, but wouldn't help solve the problem of surpluses. This summer Congress passed a Democratic measure which would have offered farmers higher price supports on wheat in return for further acreage reductions. President Eisenhower vetoed it, however.

Neither party claims to offer the perfect solution for the nation's farm troubles, but each side will put its case before the voters.

Federal spending on a variety of projects—education, health, housing,

FIVE SENATORS who are frequently mentioned as possible Democratic candidates in next year's race for the Presidency. Of course, there's always the chance that an unexpected, or "dark horse," nominee may be selected.



Kennedy



Johnson



Symington



Humphrey



Kefauver

airport construction, and so on—is a subject of controversy. Each party is somewhat divided on such matters.

Many Democrats, though, feel that Uncle Sam is not now spending enough on undertakings designed to promote public welfare. "As a prosperous and rapidly growing nation," they argue, "we can afford bigger outlays for national improvement." This year the Democratically controlled Congress passed a bill which called for considerably more federal aid to homebuilders than President Eisenhower had recommended. He vetoed it. A second housing measure is pending as these lines are written.

Mr. Eisenhower believes that certain programs sought by the Democrats are highly extravagant. Along with many other GOP leaders, he says that the government should economize in every possible way. If it keeps on spending more and more money, the Republicans argue, it will be helping to bid prices higher and higher, and thus will be contributing to further increases in the cost of living—will be promoting inflation.

Other issues. Ethics in government, the handling of natural resources, civil rights problems—these and many more topics will be debated as the political race moves further along.

What kind of "machinery" is to be used in the nomination of Presidential candidates?

As we have noted, the parties will hold national conventions next summer to name their standard-bearers. Delegates from 50 states, the District of Columbia, and certain other areas such as Puerto Rico will attend.

State party organizations have different ways of selecting convention delegates. In some cases, the men and women will be chosen through



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

IT NOW APPEARS to be a 2-man race for the GOP Presidential nomination: Vice President Nixon (left) and Governor Rockefeller of New York

"Presidential primary" elections within each party. In other instances, they will be named at state or district meetings, or by party committees. (While actual selection of state delegates doesn't begin until early next year, backers of various Presidential prospects are already at work seeking to line up support for their favorites.)

Now is the time for people of all ages to begin examining the campaign issues and the records of prospective Democratic and GOP nominees. Practically everywhere, by taking part in primary elections or by attending party meetings, the average citizen can have some influence in the selection of his party's national convention delegates. Thus he can help, indirectly, to name Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates.

Youths below voting age can help too—by studying the men and the issues involved in this political race, and then by expressing their opinions in conversations with adults or in letters to local newspapers.

—By TOM MYER



MORE AND MORE BANKS are employing women as tellers

Careers for Tomorrow

Pros and Cons of Banking

MOST banks perform a variety of services. They safeguard the money of depositors. They make loans to individuals and businesses that have proper security and are willing to pay interest.

They handle both savings and checking accounts. They provide safe-deposit vaults where such valuable items as jewels and bonds may be stored. They sell travelers' checks and foreign currency.

In addition, banks often have Christmas and vacation savings clubs. Many of them also have trust departments that handle estates and investments for individuals.

If you choose banking as your life's work and become a teller, your main duties will be to accept deposits, cash checks, and perform other similar services for customers. You must also keep a careful record of your daily transactions.

As a rule, banks have various departments. These include a division that investigates individuals and business firms wishing to borrow money, another that decides how certain funds of the bank should be invested, and still others to perform varied services.

Each of these departments is usually headed by one or more officers. These executives work under the supervision of the bank's president, who is in charge of all employees as well as all activities of his institution.

Along with these jobs, banking offers employment opportunities to people trained in fields other than banking—for example, stenographers, bookkeepers, accountants, and typists.

Job outlook. At present, around 100,000 new jobs are opening up each year in the banking field. Employment prospects for the years to come are exceedingly rosy.

Qualifications. Accuracy, absolute honesty, and the ability to get along well with people are "musts" in banking. You will also need a facility in handling numbers. Even a secretary or typist will deal with figures and must be able to understand the simpler aspects of a financial statement.

Training. If you want to be a secretary or stenographer, you should learn shorthand and typing. For many banking jobs, a general high school education is all that is needed.

However, a college degree is a valuable asset in this field, especially for obtaining an executive position.

In most banks, employees are given a chance to learn the duties of the institution's various departments. After a young banker has worked in several of these divisions, he or she will be assigned to one of them on a regular basis. From that time on, advancement will depend upon performance.

Earnings. As a beginner, you are likely to earn around \$60 a week. A majority of male tellers earn from \$3,600 to \$5,500 a year. Salaries for women tellers are usually a bit lower than these. Junior bank executives generally earn from \$4,500 to \$6,000 or more a year. A comparatively few executives have much higher incomes.

Facts to weigh. Banking offers the opportunity to engage in a highly respected "white collar" occupation. Also, work in a bank usually offers job security and pension plans.

But incomes are not as high as in certain other fields, and promotions may come slowly because advancement opportunities seldom arise until an older employee retires. Also, some banking jobs, such as those of tellers who stand on their feet much of the day, can become tiresome and monotonous.

More information. Talk to bankers in your locality. You can also get information from the American Bankers' Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

—By ANTON BERLE

Pronunciations

Abdul Karim Kassem—āb'dōōl kā-rēm' kā'sēm
Andrei Gromyko—ān-drā' grō-mī'kō
Arturo Frondizi—ār-tōō'rō frōn-dē'sī
Casimir Pulaski—kā-sī'mīr pū-lās'kī
Fidel Castro—fē-dēl' kā'strō
Frol Kozlov—frōl kōz-lōf
Gamal Abdel Nasser—gā-māl' āb-dēl nās'ēr
Inouye—ē-nō'wā
Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wā-hur-lāl' nē'rōō
Kerala—kā'rū-lū
Maurice Couve de Murville—mō-rēs' kōōv duh myōō'r'vēl
Nikita Khrushchev—nyī-kē'tuh krōōsh-chawf
Thaddeus Kosciuszko—thād'ē-ūs kōs'i-ūs'kō
Wladyslaw Gomulka—vlā-dī'slāf gōm-ōōl'kā

SPORTS

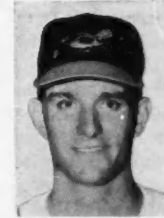
MARIA BUENO, a 19-year-old school teacher from Brazil, zoomed to the top in the tennis world when she won the women's singles crown at Wimbledon, England, this summer. The British competition is often regarded as the "world championship" of amateur tennis. Displaying a forceful serve and crisp ground strokes, the graceful Brazilian girl beat Darlene Hard of California in the final round. Dark-haired Maria grew up in Sao Paulo, a booming industrial city, where she and her brother spent long hours on the tennis court. She started playing in international tournaments 2 years ago, and improved rapidly. She is also an excellent swimmer.



CHRIS VON SALTZA, a 15-year-old high school girl from Saratoga, California, was the individual high-point scorer in the national women's swimming meet this summer. She scored 26 points including victories in the 110-, 220-, and 440-yard freestyle events. Chris has made remarkable progress since she seriously took up swimming 4 years ago. Her coach calls her an ideal pupil, for she follows instructions to the letter and is not afraid of hard work. At the age of 12, she missed making a place on the 1956 U. S. Olympic team by only about 2 seconds. A high school junior, she is a high-ranking student and takes part in school activities and clubs.



JERRY WALKER, a youth just 2 years out of high school, was the starting and winning pitcher for the American League nine in this summer's All-Star Game at Los Angeles. A native of Ada, Oklahoma, the 20-year-old ball player is one of several fine young hurlers on the staff of the Baltimore Orioles. As a high school pitcher, he won 52 games and lost 1, and played on 3 state championship teams. Jerry was also outstanding on the basketball court. Playing for Knoxville, Tennessee, last year, he won 18 games and lost 4. The young right-hander's specialties are a blazing fast ball and excellent control.



RAY NORTON, a lean athlete from San Jose (California) State College, appears to be America's top prospect for sprinting honors in next year's Olympic Games in Rome, Italy. In June, he was named the outstanding individual in the national championship track meet at Boulder, Colorado. In the meet against the visiting Russian team in July, Norton won both the 100- and 200-meter dashes and ran on the victorious 400-meter relay team. Later he starred on a U. S. team touring in Europe. The California speedster is a graceful runner who, once he gets moving, seems to float effortlessly along the track.



DEANE BEMAN, a crew-cut collegian from Silver Spring, Maryland, has proved in recent months that he is one of America's best young golfers. His biggest triumph came in the British Amateur tournament at Sandwich, England. Earlier he played in the Walker Cup matches in which the top U. S. amateurs defeated the leading British amateurs in team play. He began playing golf at the age of 13 after his father gave him a set of clubs. Four years later Deane became the youngest player ever to qualify for the U. S. Open tournament. He is now a junior at the University of Maryland.



The Story of the Week



Herter

Anderson

McElroy

Rogers

Summerfield

Seaton

Benson

Mitchell

Flemming

NINE MEMBERS of President Eisenhower's Cabinet. Secretary of Commerce Frederick Mueller, 10th and newest, is pictured below. These men have had a busy summer directing the activities of their departments. The one who has made the most headlines is Secretary of State Herter.

President's Cabinet Is Often in the Headlines

Here are some of the activities that have put the President's Cabinet members in the spotlight over the summer months:

Christian Herter. The Secretary of State, 64, spent much of the summer in Geneva, Switzerland, working on the Berlin question. The Soviet threat against free Berlin has been Mr. Herter's No. 1 problem since he took over his post from the late John Foster Dulles last spring.

Robert Anderson. The 49-year-old Secretary of the Treasury, who manages Uncle Sam's financial affairs, has been a frequent visitor to Capitol Hill to defend the President's spending and tax proposals, over which there is wide disagreement among public leaders. Mr. Anderson has held his post since 1957.

Neil McElroy. The Defense Secretary, 54, insists that the Administration's defense program is "adequate" for our needs despite sharp criticisms

from certain congressmen to the effect that we are falling behind the Russians in military strength. Mr. McElroy, who became Defense Secretary in 1957, says he plans to quit his post later this year.

William Rogers.

The 46-year-old Attorney General, who took office in 1957, is charging certain giant business firms with monopolistic practices. The Justice Department that he heads conducts Uncle Sam's legal business and includes the FBI.

Arthur Summerfield. The Postmaster General, 60, has been asking for another boost in postal rates. Despite an increase in some postage rates during 1958, the giant Post Office Department went about \$600,000,000 in the red during the government's book-keeping, or fiscal, year ending last June 30. Mr. Summerfield took office in 1953.

Fred Seaton. The 48-year-old Secretary of the Interior, who supervises U. S. territories, is making plans to turn over his duties in connection with Alaska and Hawaii to the new state governments. Mr. Seaton also devotes much of his time to managing and conserving the nation's natural resources. He assumed his present post in 1956.

Ezra Taft Benson. Farm surpluses continue to cause major headaches for the 60-year-old Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Benson, in office since 1953, has long called for sharp cuts in federal payments to our farmers for their

surplus crops. He thinks that high payments encourage excessive production.

James Mitchell. The 58-year-old Secretary of Labor has had his hands full with the job of trying to get steelworkers and companies to settle their differences. Mr. Mitchell's office, among other things, sees to it that federal laws relating to working conditions are followed. He has held his post since 1953.

Arthur Flemming. The 54-year-old Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) has been seeking larger federal funds for schools. As the name of his department indicates, he also supervises federal health and social security programs. He took over his present job last year.

Frederick Mueller. The 65-year-old Secretary of Commerce, since taking office last July, has been concerned with the problem of declining American sales abroad. His agency seeks to stimulate business throughout the nation, as well as foreign trade.

Red Terror Ends In India's Kerala

The strife and bloodshed suffered until recently by the people of Kerala, a state in southwestern India, serve as a warning to free people everywhere who might be considering a vote for communism. Kerala came under the control of local Reds during India's general elections of 1957. Though they received only a minority of the votes (about 35%), the communists managed to gain power largely because of squabbling among their opponents.

From 1957 until last summer, Kerala's 15,000,000 inhabitants got a taste of life under communism. The Reds used murder and imprisonment as weapons against all who dared speak or act against them. These terroristic tactics led to widespread riots and demonstrations that threatened to get completely out of hand last summer.

Then, on July 1, India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru stepped into the picture and put Kerala under the supervision of the national government. The Indian constitution permits such action whenever a state within that nation denies its citizens their democratic rights.

A new election will be held in the near future.

Many Nations Exchange Letters and Students

One of the best hopes for a peaceful world is that people of all lands, by exchanging visits and ideas, will come to know and understand one another better. Visits back and forth are being made under a variety of programs, sponsored by governments as well as private groups.

All told, nearly 50,000 students from almost every land on the face of the globe, including Russia, came to America to study in the 1958-1959 school year. About 10,000 Americans went abroad for study in the same year.

Many of the student-exchange programs are conducted for young people doing college work, though some of the plans are for high school youths. Exchanges of high school students are sponsored by American Youth Hos-

tels, Inc., 14 West 8th Street, New York City; the Council on Student Travel, 179 Broadway, New York City; and many other organizations, including church groups and women's clubs.

For those who are unable to travel abroad, a good way to make friends overseas and build international understanding is to exchange letters with people living in other lands. Here are some of the agencies that promote world-wide correspondence:

1. International Friendship League, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts. Enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope and 50 cents if under 19 years of age: \$1 for 19 years and older.

2. Children's Plea for Peace, World Affairs Center, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota. Ages 8 to 18. Enclose 4-cent stamp.

3. English-Speaking Union, 19 East 54th Street, New York 22, N. Y. Ages 9 to 16. No charge for services. British Commonwealth countries principally.

4. Letters Abroad, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, N. Y. Age 15 and up. Enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope.

What Congress Did In 1959 Session

At our press time, Congress was working toward a speedy close of its 1959 session.

In their rush to adjourn, the lawmakers failed to act on a number of important issues, or passed last-minute bills so hurriedly that neither party was satisfied with the results. We shall discuss these in coming issues of the paper. Meanwhile, here are some major actions taken by Congress:

Defense. Majority of Democrats and Republicans voted about 39.2 billion dollars for armed forces this year—slightly less than the President requested.

Both parties overwhelmingly approved extension of draft law.

Foreign aid. About 3½ billion dollars in overseas aid provided. White House had asked for 3.9 billion.

Both parties supported an increase in Uncle Sam's contribution to World Bank to provide loans for worthwhile projects.

Debt and taxes. Majority of Democrats and Republicans voted to increase legal limit of nation's debt from 283 to 285 billion dollars, with a temporary increase to 295 billion for a year's time.

Both parties agreed on 1-year extension of certain corporation income and excise (special) taxes.

Statehood. Overwhelming vote to make Hawaii a state.



DEPT. OF COMMERCE
Frederick
Mueller



HAPPY LAD. He is Hiroharu Koike, an 18-year-old Japanese who goes to South Senior High School in Great Neck, Long Island, New York. A foreign exchange student from Japan, he is living with a Great Neck family while in America.

Nominations. Democratic majority voted down President's nomination of Lewis Strauss as Secretary of Commerce.

Housing. Majority of Democrats won approval for 1.4 billion dollars for home loans, slum clearance, and other similar purposes. Opposed by many Republicans, measure was vetoed by President. Congress was considering another housing bill in closing days of session.

Recent Happenings in The Middle East

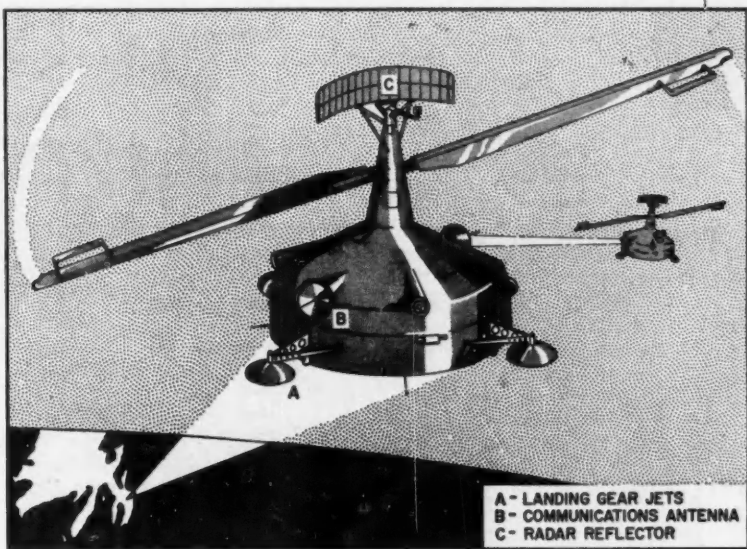
There appears to be a growing awareness among the Middle East's Arab leaders that communism presents a serious threat to their people.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, who was friendly toward Moscow for some time, is becoming more and more critical of Russian efforts to communize the Arab world. He is also a bit more friendly toward America than he has been. Uncle Sam, in turn, has renewed an aid program to the UAR, after it was suspended in 1956 when Nasser seized the Suez Canal.

In Iraq, Prime Minister Abdul Karim Kassem has taken measures to reduce Red influence within his regime. Communists gained powerful positions in his government when they helped him seize control last year.

At the same time, President Nasser seems to be making friends with Iraq and Jordan—2 lands against which he had formerly waged a campaign in an effort to overthrow their leaders. His attacks on them helped the communists, but now he seems to be siding with them against the Reds.

On the less rosy side of the Middle East picture, the communists are still strong in Iraq and elsewhere and might launch a new drive for power at any time. Also, there is constant danger of new fighting between the Arab nations and Israel. The 2 sides have quarreled bitterly ever since the Arabs failed to prevent the birth of Israel as a free nation in 1948.



TRANSATLANTIC TV, to link United States and Europe, is now in planning stage. Sky platforms (illustrated above) will be used to relay television signals. Four of these, at 700-mile intervals, will hover over Newfoundland, Greenland, Iceland, and Scotland if present ideas are carried out. Drawing is from *Aircraft and Missiles Manufacturing Magazine*. The U. S. Air Force is taking the lead in pushing experimental research on this type of television development.

Important Events South of the Border

A number of proposals for preventing new flare-ups of trouble in Latin America are now being discussed in Western Hemisphere capitals. The proposals have come out of a special meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS) which opened in Santiago, Chile, August 12. OAS members include the 20 Latin American republics and the United States.

A big issue discussed at the Santiago parley involved charges by the Dominican Republic, Panama, Nicaragua, and other nearby lands that Cuba is fomenting revolts within their borders—a charge denied by Cuba. OAS members also considered complaints that some Latin American lands are suppressing freedom of speech and of the press.

Revolts and unrest also made headline news over the summer. Upris-

ings took place in Nicaragua, Honduras, and elsewhere. Argentina's government of President Arturo Frondizi was reshuffled to handle growing discontent over rising prices.

In Cuba, Premier Fidel Castro has met with stiffened opposition to his program for putting certain large farms and plantations under government control. An uprising was reportedly smashed in the island country last month.

Our New States Are Doing Fine, Thank You

Alaska and Hawaii, our 2 newest states, are still working on the many problems connected with the shift from U. S. Territory to statehood. Alaska is gradually taking over some of the 160,000 square miles of federal land that Uncle Sam is transferring to the northern state. Hawaii is getting a new state government under way, following the July elections.

In Hawaii's first balloting as a state, the voters added 2 men of Asian ancestry to Congress and split their ballots between Democrats and Republicans. William Quinn, a Republican, was elected governor. Hiram Fong, of Chinese ancestry and also a Republican, was chosen as one of Hawaii's U. S. senators. The other one is a Democrat, Oren Long. The island state's sole member of the U. S. House of Representatives is also a Democrat, Daniel Inouye, a Japanese-American.

Meanwhile, Alaska's star was added to our flag on Independence Day, when the new 49-star flag was officially adopted. Old Glory will officially get its 50th star for Hawaii July 4, 1960.

Some Features and Articles to Come

Among the important features to come in early issues of the *AMERICAN OBSERVER* are (1) a big 2-page world map, completely brought up to date to include all recently established nations; (2) a glossary of social, economic, and political terms; (3) a series on Latin America especially

written for the *AMERICAN OBSERVER* by college reporters who toured that part of the world this summer.

In addition, we shall have major international articles dealing with the latest developments in India, France and her North African possessions, the Middle East, and other sections of the globe. Major national articles will present pros and cons on what Congress did about labor-management relations, civil rights, defense, and other problems.

Also, the Letter Column will be resumed as soon as readers begin writing to us.

Steel Strike Has Far-Reaching Effects

One of the summer's biggest news stories on the home front was the steel strike that began July 14. The walkout of some 500,000 steelworkers caused a number of other industries to close down or cut production, as stocks of steel dwindled away. The cost of the strike in lost wages and production amounted to well over a billion dollars in the first month alone.

The walkout began when steelworkers and companies were unable to reach an agreement on a new work contract. The employees asked for an increase in wages and other benefits amounting to about 15 cents an hour. (Before the strike, the average steelworker received \$3.10 an hour.) The companies opposed the wage boost.

This is the position taken by labor: "The fact that steel firms reported the highest earnings in history during the first half of 1959 proves they can easily afford to raise wages without putting higher price tags on their products. Actually, steel owners are getting a bigger slice of their industry's earnings than they did just a



RICHARD COOPER (left), spokesman for steel owners, and **David McDonald**, President of United Steelworkers. Strike in this industry was big national news of summer.

few years ago, and they can easily afford to raise wages. Furthermore, the workers deserve a pay boost because the output per man has increased substantially in the past year or so."

Company officials opposed the pay boosts on these grounds:

"One reason for record profits earlier this year is that many factories stocked up on steel because they feared a strike was in the offing. Though profits have increased, they are needed to buy the labor-saving machines that are more and more widely used in the industry. These machines, incidentally, have helped make possible the increased output per man in steel plants. So a rise in steelworkers' wages—which are already far above the average factory pay—would force the companies to lift prices and produce more inflation."

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A story now being told behind the Iron Curtain:

Josef: If the Western powers attack us, our agents will carry atom bombs concealed in suitcases to Paris, London, Rome, New York, and all the other big cities of the capitalist imperialists and destroy them.

Petrov: I guess we'll have enough bombs by then, but how about suitcases?



"Would you mind reading to yourself?"

The customer was poking around the fruit counter trying to get something as cheaply as possible. He finally settled on 5 apples and handed them to the clerk.

"That will be 85 cents, please," the clerk said.

The customer handed the clerk a dollar bill and started to walk out.

"You forgot your change, sir," the clerk called after him.

"That's all right," the customer said. "I stepped on a grape on my way in."

A company's employment office was checking on references.

"How long did this man work for you?" the former employer was asked.

"About 4 weeks," was the reply.

"Why, he told us he'd been there a long time," said the astonished caller.

"Oh, yes," answered the ex-employer, "he's been here 3 years."

Stopping at a broken-down gas station, miles from anywhere, the motorist called out to the attendant who was dozing next to the lone gas pump.

"Hey, what do you call this dog-gone, run-down, dried-up hole?"

Scratching his head, the attendant replied:

"Well, that's close enough."

U. S. and Russia

(Continued from page 1)

contacts between the 2 countries. Behind the program is the idea that if the Russia and American people can get to know each other better and travel through each other's lands, international tension will be reduced.

Since the exchange program was started, groups of scientists, teachers, farmers, businessmen, and others have swapped visits and information. The exchange has included the entertainment and sports fields. Soviet singers and dancers have appeared in the United States, while U. S. entertainers have performed in Russia. One of the top sports events of the past summer was a track-and-field meet in Philadelphia between athletes of the 2 countries.

The exhibitions which Mr. Kozlov and Mr. Nixon opened have also attracted much attention. Both in Moscow and in New York, the "fairs" were attended by thousands of people. Each country demonstrated examples of its industrial products, its art, and its way of life.

To what extent these programs will reduce international tension remains to be seen. Russian groups coming to this country and U. S. groups going to the Soviet Union have met with generally friendly receptions and have broadened their knowledge. It is too early, though, to judge whether such developments will affect the official dealings between the 2 countries.

Khrushchev visit. Whether the visit of the Soviet Premier this month will really usher in a new era in U. S.-Soviet relations is the subject of controversy. Some Americans feel that there is an excellent possibility of easing tension. They say:

"Premier Khrushchev's ideas about the United States and its economic system are unrealistic. As a communist, he claims that capitalism is doomed to failure, and that American workers are oppressed. If he can see for himself the vigor of the U. S. economic system, the freedom and prosperity of American workers, and their determination to support our way of life, he may change some of his ideas.

"If so, Russia's relations with the



SETTLING THE FUTURE of Germany—part free and part communist—is a major problem that must be solved if peace is to be assured. (Communist East Germany's capital is in Pankow, a suburban residential-industrial area of East Berlin.)

United States may take a turn for the better. With a realistic idea of U. S. strength, Khrushchev is likely to be more careful not to touch off a war. At the very least, his visit will give us more time in solving the Berlin crisis, for he is not likely to intensify pressure there while the exchange of visits is still in process.

"The Eisenhower-Khrushchev talks hold much promise. Since the Russian Premier shapes the policies of his government far more than any other individual, an exchange of opinions with President Eisenhower would seem to have much greater chance of success than talks with lesser Soviet officials."

Other Americans have a less optimistic view toward the Soviet Premier's visit this month. They say:

"Mr. Khrushchev is a fanatical communist, and a short visit to this country will not change his ideas. There is no evidence that either Deputy Premier Mikoyan (who visited America last January) or Deputy Premier

Kozlov changed their views as a result of their trips. Khrushchev is not likely to admit—even to himself—that Soviet propaganda has been wrong.

"Actually, his visit may raise a lot of false hopes—hopes that will not be fulfilled—and may encourage a dangerous complacency among the American people. Remember that if Khrushchev were really interested in lessening tension, he could have done so long ago. On big issues, Khrushchev is unlikely to be any more agreeable now than in the past.

"His visit will cause despair in satellite lands behind the Iron Curtain. People in Hungary and other puppet countries who have dreamed of attaining freedom are now going to feel that the United States has deserted them and is 'making a deal' with Russia. Moreover, in spite of President Eisenhower's recent trip to confer with our friends in western Europe, some of them will dislike the idea of U. S.-Soviet talks at the top level

without their being present. Actually the Khrushchev visit may weaken the ties between us and our allies."

The discussions the 2 leaders will hold, it has been emphasized, will be "unofficial." However, these informal conversations may lay the groundwork for future negotiations. Among the issues which President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev will probably review are the following:

Berlin. The Russians are trying to force U. S., British, and French troops from Berlin, the former German capital, which lies deep within communist East Germany. The western powers are strongly resisting.

To carry out its aim, the Soviet Union has threatened to turn over to the communist leaders in East Germany the job of policing the routes that the western forces use in moving people and supplies into Berlin. The western powers do not want to have any dealings with the East German government that might be interpreted as recognizing it.

The United States and its allies point out that their troops are in Berlin as the result of an agreement—which Russia approved—made after World War II. They say they cannot and will not leave until a final treaty is made with Germany. To do so, they argue, would turn the people of West Berlin over to Red control, since they are completely surrounded by communist areas.

Germany. Behind the Berlin issue is the larger problem of divided Germany. The communist government of East Germany controls the area held by Russian troops after World War II. West Germany is the region which U. S., British, and French forces occupied.

The western powers and the Soviet Union have not been able to agree on unifying the German people. We and our major allies favor free elections to let both the communist eastern area and democratic West Germany choose a single government for a united country. The Reds don't want this, for an honest election certainly would be anti-communist.

Russia has proposed a German federation with a parliament made up of



IN LENINGRAD, smiling and curious Russians crowded along streets to greet Vice President Nixon and his party

eastern and western representatives. Apparently, this federation would be formed by the 2 existing governments without elections. If Russia could successfully put German communists into the federated government, she would have a chance to work for an all-communist state. U. S. policy has been to oppose such a plan.

European security. The existence of U. S. defense bases in Europe is sure to be brought up by Premier Khrushchev. He has shown many times that one of the Soviet Union's primary goals is to eliminate these bases, which, so Khrushchev claims, pose a threat to Russia.

U. S. officials reply that our bases in Europe have only one purpose—to prevent Soviet aggression. They emphasize that these military installations will never be used except for defense.

The future of the Soviet-controlled lands of central Europe may also be discussed. We have always been sympathetic toward the people of Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and of other Russian puppet lands. Khrushchev has complained bitterly over U. S. reference to such lands as "captive nations." He wants the United States to recognize that these countries are within the Russian sphere of influence.

Disarmament. Closely tied to the topic of European security is that of disarmament. Under this heading come proposals for the reduction of troops and their withdrawal from certain areas, the banning of nuclear weapons, and the stopping of nuclear tests.

The stumbling block to setting up an effective disarmament system has been disagreement over inspection proposals. The United States and its allies insist that inspectors must be allowed to go freely into all countries to detect any violation. The Soviet Union has refused to agree to a thorough inspection system, arguing that it should be limited to certain areas.

Russia has demanded that the testing of nuclear weapons be stopped. About a year ago, we agreed voluntarily to halt tests for one year if the Soviet Union did the same. That period expires on October 31. Should it be continued? President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev are expected to discuss this question.

Trade. For some time, Premier Khrushchev has tried to get the United States to do more trading with the Soviet Union. Though trade in 1959 may be the largest between the 2 countries in some years, it is still small as compared to our commercial dealings with most other nations.

One reason for lagging trade is that our government some years ago prohibited the sale of goods to the Soviet Union that could help her build up military strength. Many of the products which Moscow seeks are those which could make her stronger in a military way.

Our purchases from Russia are somewhat more than our sales, but are still small by normal standards. Many U. S. businessmen are not interested in dealing with the Soviet Union, since they know that the Moscow government turns trade on and off for political purposes. Moreover, the Russians may buy a particular piece of machinery or other equipment for the sole purpose of copying its design and producing it in a Soviet factory.

—BY HOWARD SWEET



MAXIM LITVINOV (left), Russian foreign office negotiator, being greeted by then Secretary of State **Cordell Hull** in 1933 upon arrival in Washington, D. C., for discussions. The talks led to U. S. recognition of the Soviet Union. Some time later, Litvinov served as Russian ambassador to the United States.

Today and Yesterday

Past Relations With Russia

FOR more than a century after the United States became independent, this nation got along as well with Russia as with any other major power. Though the 2 countries recently have had conflicting aims (see page 1 story), their interests generally happened to coincide for a long period of years, and this was fortunate for both.

American Revolution. When the Americans were fighting for independence, Catherine the Great (Russia's Czarina) refused to provide Britain with soldiers for use against the colonies. Her refusal, though, wasn't based on sympathy for our cause. She told King George III that her forces were at a low ebb after a hard war with Turkey, and that she couldn't risk letting the troops go abroad.

In 1781 the American government, still in the midst of the Revolution, sent Francis Dana as an envoy to Russia. He sought formal recognition of our country as an independent state, but Catherine was unwilling to go this far toward offending Britain.

In 1809, Czar Alexander recognized John Quincy Adams (who later became President) as our first accredited envoy to Russia. Alexander had gotten into war with England, and could no longer use the British ships which had been carrying Russian goods in world trade. He needed the services of American vessels, and therefore cultivated good relations with us.

Dispute. Our first serious clash with Russia came in 1821 when the Czar considered pushing southward from Alaska, which at that time was Russian territory. The Czar gave up his plan after receiving a firm warning that the United States would oppose it. Our nation purchased Alaska in 1867, paying the small sum of \$7,200,000, and thus ending Russia's colonial adventures in North America.

During our Civil War, in 1863, Russian ships dropped anchor at New York and San Francisco harbors. The North welcomed them warmly, for it was believed that the Russians had arrived to strengthen the federal forces and to prevent possible British interference in behalf of the South. Actually—it was revealed years later

—Russia had feared an attack by Britain and France, and had wanted to put her ships in ports where they would be reasonably safe. Nevertheless, the vessels did give the Union encouragement that was badly needed.

Czarist tyranny and Russian efforts to control other lands during the late 1800's stirred resentment among many Americans. When the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 occurred, most people in our country favored Japan at first. Feelings changed to some extent, however, when it became apparent that Russia was the "underdog."

In World War I, Russia was an ally of Britain, France, and the United States. While this war was going on, the Czar was overthrown, and communists seized control of the government. They made peace with the German foe early in 1918. For a variety of reasons, including an effort to keep valuable supplies from falling into German hands, the United States then sent troops into northern Russia. At least 1 clash occurred between U. S. and Red forces.

Formal diplomatic relations between the United States and Russia ended when the communists rose to power, and the break lasted until 1933.

In World War II, despite our dislike of communism, we became an ally of Russia to smash Adolf Hitler's nazi dictatorship in Germany. Outwardly, our relations with the Soviet Union were cordial. Behind the scenes, however, there was often disagreement.

Russian dictator Joseph Stalin felt that we were too slow in opening the western front in Europe; he suspected that we wanted to wait while the Germans weakened Russia. Americans were irritated because Stalin did not join the conflict against Japan until it was almost finished.

Also, as the war drew to an end, we became alarmed at the Russian drive to spread communist rule. By 1946, a year after the fighting had stopped, U. S.-Soviet relations were tense. The "Cold War" had begun. It led to the Korean War, and it has cost the world hundreds of billions of dollars in military preparations.

—By TOM HAWKINS

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 8, column 3.

1. There are quite a few *autonomous* (aw-tôn'ô-mûs) nations in Africa today. (a) backward (b) self-governing (c) colonial (d) anti-communist.
2. The election was marked by *apathy* (ăp'ă-thî) on the part of the voters. (a) ignorance (b) enthusiasm (c) indifference (d) agreement.
3. The reasons for the general's resignation were *obscure* (ôb-skûr'). (a) unknown (b) vague (c) unusual (d) obvious.
4. The veteran politician had reached the *nadir* (nă'der) of his career. (a) turning point (b) highest point (c) lowest point (d) end.
5. The senator was *reticent* (rēt'i-sēnt) on the matter of his Presidential ambitions. (a) silent (b) questioned (c) forthright (d) indirect.
6. The sentences imposed by the judge were usually *lenient* (lē'nî-ēnt). (a) severe (b) mild (c) appealed (d) unreasonable.
7. The rebels were supplied with *obsolete* (ôb'sô-lēt) equipment. (a) stolen (b) insufficient (c) undependable (d) outdated.
8. So far as the Asian nation's Premier was concerned, the problem was *insoluble* (in-sô'l'u-b'l). (a) not to be solved (b) easily solved (c) difficult (d) a new one.

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell capital of a Soviet satellite nation.

1. Vast eastern region of Soviet Union now being rapidly developed.
2. Name of Poland's communist leader.
3. Where Republican Party's national convention will meet next summer.
4. Texas senator considered one of leading candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination.
5. State in India which has gained freedom from communist control.
6. Name of U. S. Secretary of State.
7. Foreign chiefs of Britain, France, Soviet Union, and United States met here this summer.
8. First name of a leading Republican candidate for our party's Presidential nomination.
9. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met in this Soviet seaport during World War II.

[illegible]

(Solution next week.)

Don't Lag Behind in The New School Year

By Clay Coss

JERRY, a young friend of mine, graduated from high school last June. During his freshman and sophomore years, he made poor grades—in fact, he barely passed.

Suddenly, in his junior year, Jerry took more interest in his courses, studied harder, and brought his grades up a great deal. As a senior, his record was further improved.

"What brought about the change in you?" I asked him. He replied:

"When I first started in high school, it was the hardest job in the world for me to get started to work after the long summer vacation. I just couldn't concentrate. My mind would be on tennis and swimming and other outdoor activities. After school hours, I would use every excuse to avoid studying.

"As a result, I developed bad study habits, fell behind in my work, and never could catch up. I was always in hot water—always worrying about not having my lessons. The strain finally became so bad that I couldn't even enjoy my free time.

"During the summer just before my junior year, I resolved that I was not going through another school year of torture like the previous one. So when classes opened in September, I began to concentrate as I never had before. Every assignment was written down in my notebook. Study periods were no longer wasted.

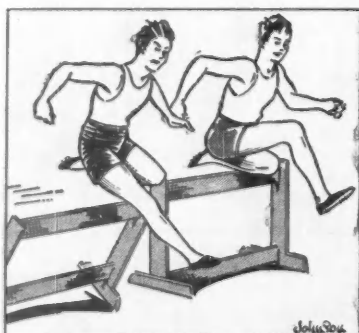
"Each day when school was out, I took it easy and enjoyed myself until dinner. Afterwards, though, I refused to be interrupted until my homework was finished. I would take no telephone calls, watch no television, nor do anything else until the job was done.

"At first, my buddies razzed me about being a bookworm. It wasn't long, however, before they laid off, and some of them began to follow my example.

"I actually began to enjoy school instead of hating it. By making full use of study periods in school and at home, I had more leisure time than formerly. More important, my mind was freed from worrying, and life has been a lot more enjoyable ever since."

Jerry found out the hard way that good study and work habits are essential for success and happiness in school. He will find the same thing to be true in his career.

Have you learned the same lesson? If not, there will never be a better time than now to do so. In fact, if you don't develop proper work habits while in school, you may never do so.



IT'S AS IMPORTANT to get off to a good start when the new school year begins as it is in a race



RIOTS IN POZNAN, a city in west central Poland, helped Poles win a measure of personal freedom from their communist government in the fall of 1956

Poles Friendly to U. S. Although Reds Control Government

IN Poland, large numbers of the people are eager to show friendship toward America, even though their country has a communist government and is closely watched by the Soviet Union. Newest evidence of this fact was the enthusiastic welcome given to Vice President Nixon, who briefly visited Poland on the way home from his Russian tour (see page 1 story).

Some 200,000 Poles crowded around the airport and along streets to greet the Vice President on his arrival at Warsaw, their capital. Cheers rang out for the United States. Friendliness was shown to the visitors throughout their stay, which lasted about 3 days.

One U. S. correspondent wrote: "The citizens of Warsaw, in the warm and tumultuous welcome they gave to Vice President Nixon, clearly showed their great affection for America and its people."

Cool to Soviet

By contrast, Poles had given Soviet Premier Khrushchev a far less enthusiastic reception during his visit to their country about 3 weeks earlier.

Politically, the situation in Poland is complicated. The country fell under Soviet influence at the close of World War II, and communists eventually took full control of the government. Later, in 1956, public dissatisfaction with living conditions touched off riots which led to important changes.

Wladyslaw Gomulka came to power as head of the Polish Communist Party. Gomulka is a veteran Red and—in the opinion of Mr. Nixon—one of the world's shrewdest communists. But he, like President Tito of Yugoslavia, doesn't believe that communism should necessarily mean strict obedience to Moscow. In fact, he once spent several years in jail for defying the late Russian dictator, Joseph Stalin.

Gomulka's government does, at present, maintain close ties with the Soviet Union. Russia would undoubtedly use force against the Poles if efforts were made to break these ties. Nevertheless, Poland has somewhat more liberty than do other lands under Soviet influence. There is, to a certain extent, freedom of speech. Poles, most of them Catholics, may still go to their churches. Farmers may own the land

they till—the Russian-type "collective" farms are unpopular.

Because there is some degree of freedom in Poland, the United States is aiding that nation economically. American assistance, much of it in food supplies, will total \$50,000,000 this year. The U. S. government believes that such help may draw Poland closer to the free world. Poles, meanwhile, hope the forthcoming Eisenhower-Khrushchev talks will ease tension and make it possible for them to become freer than they are now.

Historically, there is good reason for American interest in the eastern European country. Polish patriots—Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Count Casimir Pulaski—served as generals under George Washington in our Revolutionary War, and Pulaski gave his life for the American cause. Through the years, moreover, hundreds of thousands of Polish immigrants have come to our shores.



Gomulka

Poland was divided among neighboring powers in the late 1700's, and—for a time—it ceased to exist as a separate nation. It was, with U.S. help, re-established as an independent republic after World War I. Today, under communist control, it looks toward an uncertain future.

The nation's territory isn't the same now as it was before World War II. In the west, Poland has occupied a great deal of land that once belonged to Germany. In the east, Russia has taken a large slice of Polish territory.

Poland now covers 120,359 square miles—an area slightly smaller than that of New Mexico—and has 28,433,000 people. Farming is an important occupation, with wheat as a leading crop. The nation produces iron ore and coal, and numerous kinds of machinery are manufactured.

—By TOM HAWKINS

Answers to Know That Word

1. (b) self-governing; 2. (c) indifference; 3. (b) vague; 4. (c) lowest point; 5. (a) silent; 6. (b) mild; 7. (d) outdated; (a) not to be solved.

News Quiz

Presidential Race

1. Why can Dwight Eisenhower not be a candidate in the 1960 Presidential race?
2. Name the 2 most likely prospects for the Republican nomination. Give some arguments for and against each.
3. Mention at least 3 of the possible Democratic candidates. Give arguments for and against each.
4. What do Democrats say about the present Administration's military program? How do Republicans reply?
5. Discuss the stand taken by leaders of each party in connection with farm surpluses.
6. Mention at least 2 other important issues that are likely to figure in the 1960 campaign.
7. Tell briefly how the party Presidential candidates are to be chosen.
8. Can average citizens, including teenagers, take part in this process? Explain.

Discussion

1. Whom do you favor, at this time, as the Republican Presidential candidate? As the Democratic nominee? Give reasons in each case.
2. At present, what do you regard as the most important campaign issue? Explain why.

U. S.-Soviet Relations

1. What 2 events scheduled for coming weeks are almost sure to be the biggest news stories of the year?
2. Describe the exchanges that have taken place between the United States and Russia in recent months.
3. Give the views of those Americans who feel that Khrushchev's visit will ease tensions in the cold war.
4. Why do other Americans take a less optimistic view toward the Soviet Premier's visit?
5. Give the basic facts on the Berlin issue.
6. Summarize the opposing positions on the issue of divided Germany.
7. Describe the closely related issues of European security and disarmament.
8. Why has trade lagged between the United States and Russia?

Discussion

1. Do you think that there will be a real improvement in U. S.-Russian relations as a result of the exchange of visits by President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev? Why, or why not?
2. Of the major issues which President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev will probably discuss, which one do you think holds the best hope of solution? Explain.

Miscellaneous

1. Give the name and title of each member of the President's Cabinet.
2. Why is India's Kerala in the news?
3. Briefly summarize 4 major actions taken by Congress in the past year.
4. What evidence is there that Arab leaders are becoming aware of the communist threat to their people?
5. Why did the Organization of American States recently hold a special parley?
6. Briefly state opposing views of labor and management in the steel dispute.
7. Tell of recent events in our 2 new states—Hawaii and Alaska.

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